PB-233 431

SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENT REPORTS. NUMBER 11

Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D. C.

July 1973

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

PB 233 431

Number 11
July, 1973

SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

U S ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Washington, D C 20460

FOREWORD

Under a series of documents exchange agreements with environmental agencies in other countries, EPA is building a collection of environmental reports issued by foreign governments and international organizations. This is a monthly announcement listing of foreign documents received through the exchange agreements.

The original documents can be obtained through the Library Systems Branch (see back page for order form). More detailed English abstracts can be provided when required. Full text translations, which are expensive, should be requested only when essential for operation of EPA programs. Translation Services Requisition form #1350-1 is used to request translations.

A computerized search system is being developed which will allow future retrieval of these summaries by:

a. country
b. subject area
   - air
   - water
   - noise
   - pesticides
   - radiation
   - solid waste management

c. type of document
   - legal/legislative/regulatory
   - management/planning
   - scientific/technical
   - socio-economic

This series, which is devoted to summaries of government reports and concentrated on the legislative, economic and social aspects, supplements foreign scientific and technical literature abstracts covered by other EPA information services:

APTIC	PIC
SWIRS	NOISE

Ultimately, EPA plans to assemble a major collection of foreign government environments documents and to develop several approaches to the dissemination of this information to EPA staff. This announcement of documents received is the first step.

Office of Planning and Management Office of International Activities

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D. C. 20460

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Article/Source Title: "Dec 25, 1970 Law No. 142 for the Punishment of Crimes Against Health Arising from Pollution." Kogai kankei horei kaisetsu shu.
Control No. 00866
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 399 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

Under this law, punishment is limited to cases involving injury to human health resulting from pollution. Therefore, pollution causing damage to the life environment is not subject to punishment. When a person's health is impaired by the discharge of harmful substances, largely those which pollute the air or water, the entrepreneur responsible for such discharge or the operator of the particular device discharging the pollutants is liable to punishment. The entrepreneur who has caused such health impairment intentionally shall be punished by penal servitude of not more than three years or a fine of not more than 3 million yen. The entrepreneur who has caused health impairment by negligence shall be punished by penal servitude or imprisonment of not more than two years or a fine of not more than 2 million yen.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "May 26, 1971 Law No. 70 on Special Governmental Financial Measures for Pollution Control Works." Kogai kankei horei kaisetsu shu.
Control No. 00867
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 539-541 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

The aim of this law is to clarify the scope of the financial responsibility of the national government for pollution control works undertaken by local governments. Anti-pollution works to which the national government is to give assistance include: sewer works; construction of green belts in the vicinity of factories; installation of waste disposal devices; transfer of elementary and middle schools from a polluted area to another area or improvement of such schools; dredging and other works designed to ameliorate polluted public waterways; and works involving pollution inspection. This law expires on Apr 1, 1982.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "May 31, 1971 Law No. 88 Establishing the Environmental Agency." Kogai kankei horei kaisetsu shu.
Control No. 00861
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 551-557 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

This law establishes the Environmental Agency directly under the Prime Minister. The Agency is responsible for planning and implementation of basic policy regarding environmental protection; coordination with other governmental agencies; allocation to other agencies of funds earmarked

A I R

Japan (Control No. 00861) *continued:*

for pollution control; international cooperation; assistance to the Prime Minister in the exercise of powers granted to him under the Basic Pollution Control Measures Law; establishment of environment standards and emission standards; and supervision of the Pollution Control Service Corporation. The Agency is also responsible for carrying out the following laws: Air Pollution Law, Water Pollution Law, Agricultural Land Pollution Law, the Noise Abatement Law, Offensive Odor Prevention Law, the Industrial Water Law, Regulation on Pumping Ground Water for Construction, Agricultural Pesticides Control Law, Waste Disposal and Cleaning Law, Sewage Law, and other related laws.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "June 10, 1971 Law No. 107 on the Establishment of an Organization for Pollution Control in Specified Factories." Kogai kankei horei kaisetsu shu.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 573-577 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00868

Under this law, any factory installing a device which discharges smoke, dust, polluted water, or a device creating noise is obliged to appoint a superintendent and an engineer (a chief engineer in certain designated factories) to assume pollution-control duties.

Japan *See GENERAL (Japan)* -- Control No. 00865

N O I S E

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Airports Authority Act, 1965, c. 16." Halsbury's Statutes of England, 3d ed., v. 2.
Date/Place of Publication: 1968, London
Pages: 659-660 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00885

This act establishes the British Airports Authority, a body with responsibility for administration of certain airports. The Authority is directed to take measures to limit noise and vibrations from aircraft using airports under its supervision and to enforce regulations pertaining to aircraft noise. The Authority is given further power to make financial grants toward the cost of insulating dwellings located near airports against noise.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Air Navigation (Noise Certification) Order, 1970, No. 825." Statutory Instruments 1970, Part II, Section 1.
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, London
Pages: 2669-2676 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00884

This order applies to large subsonic aircraft powered by turbojet or turbofan engines. No aircraft to which this order applies may land or take off in the United Kingdom unless it is carrying a valid "noise certificate" issued by the Board of Trade, if the plane is of British registration, or issued by the competent authority of the country in which the plane is registered if it is of foreign origin. Planes from countries without noise standards which are substantially similar to those required in the United Kingdom may be prevented from using British airports. Standards required for issue of a "noise certificate" are established. The applicant must furnish evidence and submit aircraft to flying trials and other tests the Board may require. Authorities may inspect any aircraft and prevent it from taking off if it fails to comply with regulations.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Air Navigation Order, 1970, No. 954." Statutory Instruments 1970, Part II, Section 1.
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, London
Pages: 2968, 3031 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00889

This order provides for control of noise and vibrations caused by aircraft at Government operated or licensed airports. The 1966 Air Navigation Order and subsequent amendments are repealed.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Enforcement Order No. 324 of Nov 27, 1968, on the Noise Abatement Law." Kogai kankei horei kaisetsu shu.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 233-234 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00872

This law, promulgated by Cabinet order and amended by Cabinet Order 73 of Apr 6, 1972, lists 11 categories of machines to be designated as noise-creating devices and five categories of construction equipment to be designated as noise-creating. The law also deals with the Government inspection of such devices and equipment and the delegation of anti-noise powers to local authorities.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Enforcement Regulations of the Noise Abatement Law of Jun 22, 1971." Kogai kankei horei kaisetsu shu.
Control No. 00873
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 236-246 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

These regulations, issued as Ordinance No. 1 of the Ministries of Health and Welfare; of Agriculture and Forestry; of International Trade and Industry; of Transportation; and of Construction, contain 11 articles and 10 forms dealing with the various notices and reports used under provisions of the Noise Abatement Law.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Implementing Legislation to the Law on Noise Abatement in the Vicinity of Public Airports." Kogaiho handobuk. Kanazawa Yoshio, ed.
Control No. 00879
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Tokyo
Pages: 707-709 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

Cited pages of this text contain six notices: Reduction Rate of Subsidies Extended to Noise Prevention Works for Educational Facilities (Ministry of Transportation Notice No. 160, Jun 10, 1970); Number of Personnel Fixed by the Minister of Transportation pursuant to the Enforcement Order of the Law on Noise Abatement near Public Airports (Min. of Transp. Notice No. 309, Oct 23, 1967); Amount of Subsidies Extended to the Construction of Recreational Centers for the Local Populace (Min. of Transp. Notice No. 161, Jun 10, 1970); Facilities Designated by the Minister of Transportation pursuant to the Enforcement Order (Min. of Transp. Notice No. 310, Oct 23, 1967); Notice concerning the Controlled Area in the Vicinity of Specified Airports (Min. of Transp. Notice No. 26, Jan 22, 1968); Notice on the Level of Aircraft Noise and the Frequency of Aircraft Overflights (Min. of Transp. Notice No. 308, Oct 23, 1967).

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Implementing Legislation to the Noise Abatement Law." Kogai kankei horei kaisetsu shu.
Control No. 00874
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 247-253 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

Cited pages of this text, which is a compilation of laws and legal commentaries on pollution, contain the following orders, ordinances and notices: Ministerial Ordinance on the Determination of Types of Motor Vehicles of Jun 23, 1971 as amended; Order No. 3 Fixing the Noise Level of Motor Vehicles in Controlled Areas of Jun 23, 1971 as amended; Notice No. 1 on Standards for the Abatement of Noise Arising from Designated Construction Works as amended of Jun 22, 1971; and Notice No. 220 on Authorized Limits of the Noise Level of Motor Vehicles of Jun 23, 1971.

NOISE

Japan — *See AIR (Japan)* -- Control Nos. 00861 and 00868

West Germany

Article/Source Title: Noise Pollution Control in the Federal Republic of Germany. Library of Congress, Law Division. *Control No.* 00815
Date/Place of Publication: Jun 5, 1970, Wash., D.C.
Pages: 1-45 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This paper, prepared by the Law Division of the Library of Congress, consists of an introductory summary of noise abatement legislation in West Germany and a translation of pertinent Federal laws and of those of West Berlin, and the states of Bavaria, Bremen, and Lower Saxony. The types of noise with which this legislation is concerned include those caused by motor vehicles, industrial concerns and workshops, certain types of equipment and construction activities, communication apparatus and signaling devices, and household chores.

PESTICIDES

France

Article/Source Title: Codes de la securite sociale, de la sante publique, de la mutualite, de la famille et de l'aide sociale (Petits Codes Dalloz) (Codes on National and Public Health Services, Insurances, Family and Social Assistance) *Control No.* 00664
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Paris
Pages: 924-927;990-1011 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This code contains general provisions dealing with pesticides and other poisonous substances. It regulates the importation, exportation, sale, storage, and use of these substances. Specific provisions vary, depending on whether the substances are destined for commerce, industry, medicine, or agriculture. The code divides the substances into three categories: toxic products, narcotics, and other dangerous products. It forbids the use of pesticides in agriculture except under conditions set by the Ministry of Agriculture.

France

Article/Source Title: "Conditions for the Use in Agriculture of Poisonous Substances." Journal officiel de la Republique francaise. *Control No.* 00663
Date/Place of Publication: Oct 16, 1965, Paris
Pages: 9172-9173 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This order prohibits the delivery and use of poisonous substances in agriculture in excess of the maximum allowable concentrations. The order specifies these concentrations and conditions for their use.

France — *Article/Source Title:* "Law No. 525 of Nov 2, 1943 on the Control of Antiparasitics Used in Agriculture." Journal officiel de l'Etat francais. *Control No.* 00662
Date/Place of Publication: Nov 4, 1943, Vichy (France)
Pages: 2341-2342 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This law prohibits the sale or free distribution of antiparasitic products such as antiseptics, anticryptogamics and herbicides, for use in agriculture without prior approval.

France — *Article/Source Title:* "Law No. 63-762 Modifying the Nov 2, 1943 Law on the Control of Antiparasitics Used in Agriculture." Bulletin legislativ Dalloz. *Control No.* 00661
Date/Place of Publication: Paris
Page: 412 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This law of Jul 30, 1963, amending the 1943 law, makes subject to punishment those persons, acting in bad faith, who fail to place on labels of antiparasitic products, authorized for use in agriculture, the precautions that users of these substances must take.

France — *Article/Source Title:* "Law No. 72-1139 of Dec 22, 1972 Extending the Application of the Nov 2, 1943 Law on Pesticide Control in Agriculture." Journal officiel de la Republique francaise. *Control No.* 00660
Date/Place of Publication: Dec 23, 1972, Paris
Pages: 11349-50 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This law prohibits the sale or distribution of a number of specified groups of pesticide products for use in agriculture without express Government permission. The law requires that the Minister of Agriculture maintain a register of approved products and that such approved pesticides be labeled in accordance with the provisions of the decree of May 11, 1937.

Italy — *Article/Source Title:* "Apr 30, 1962 Public Health Ordinance No. 283 on the Production and Sale of Substances Used in Food and Drink." Lex - legislazione italiana. *Control No.* 00645
Date/Place of Publication: 1962, Turin
Pages: 959-964 *Language:* Italian
Source Repository: EPA

This law, along with several amended articles of the Health Code, empowers all national, regional, provincial, and communal health authorities to control and monitor the manufacture, trade and sale of polluting substances. Among these are residues of products used in agriculture for the protection and disinfection of plants destined for human consumption.

PESTICIDES

Italy (Control No. 00645) *continued:*

The Minister of Health may fix by appropriate ordinance the limits of tolerance and the intervals of application of these products.

Italy — *Article/Source Title:* "Presidential Decree No. 1255 of Aug 3, 1968." Regolamento concernente la disciplina della produzione, del commercio et della vendita dei fitofarmaci e dei presidi delle derrate alimentari immagazzinate. — *Control No.* 00648
Date/Place of Publication: 1968, Rome
Pages: 256-269 *Language:* Italian
Source Repository: EPA

This decree, promulgated to regulate the production, distribution, and sale of phytopharmaceuticals and pesticides likely to become residues in foodstuffs, elaborates the text of Law No. 283 and specifies in detail means and methods of pesticide control, the types of pesticides, and enforcement procedures.

Japan — *See AIR (Japan)* -- Control No. 00861

RADIATION

Canada — *Article/Source Title:* "Nuclear Liability Act." Can. Rev. Stat., c. 29 (1st Supp. 1970) as Amended by the Federal Court Act, Can. Rev. Stat., c. 10 (2d Supp. 1970). — *Control No.* 00705
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Ottawa
Pages: 907-923;91;163 *Languages:* English/French
Source Repository: EPA

This act as amended requires an operator of a nuclear installation to prevent injury to any other person or damage to any property of any other person arising from the fissionable or radioactive properties, or their combination with toxic, explosive, or hazardous properties, of nuclear material in his nuclear installation; or of nuclear material that has been in his installation but has not yet come under the control of another operator; or of nuclear material that is en route from outside of Canada to his installation or in a place of storage awaiting transportation to his installation. The act specifies the conditions of his liability and the procedures for carrying out its provisions. The Governor in Council may enter into arrangements with reciprocating countries on matters of liability. Without such an agreement an operator is not liable for injury or damage incurred outside of Canada.

Canada — *Article/Source Title:* "Radiation Emitting Devices Act." Can. Rev. Stat., c. 34 (1st Supp. 1970). — *Control No.* 00706
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Ottawa
Pages: 947-952 *Languages:* English/French
Source Repository: EPA

This act, which does not apply to radiation-emitting devices that are designed primarily for the production of atomic energy within the

Canada (Control No. 00706) *continued:*

meaning of the Atomic Energy Control Act, was drawn up to cover x-rays and other radiation sources. The act prohibits the sale, lease or importation of devices for which standards have been set unless the device and its parts comply with those standards. The Minister may appoint inspectors for enforcement purposes. They are given wide powers to enter premises where they believe these devices may be located, to open packages, and to examine documents. The Governor in Council may make regulations establishing classes of radiation emitting devices and set standards to protect persons against personal injury or death from radiation. The act also provides penalties for violation.

France — *Article/Source Title:* "Order of Nov 13, 1956, Concerning the Establishment of a Central Service for Protection from Ionizing Radiation." Hygiene & securite, 11th ed. J. Pluyette, comp. — *Control No.* 00670
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Paris
Page: 1121 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This order establishes a Central Service for Protection from Ionizing Radiation at the National Institute of Hygiene. It is intended to test means used for protection from radiation and is authorized to establish laboratories for this purpose.

France — *Article/Source Title:* "Order of Aug 24, 1967, Concerning the Establishment of the Commission for Protection from Ionizing Radiation." Hygiene & securite, 11th ed. J. Pluyette, comp. — *Control No.* 00669
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Paris
Page: 1120 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This order establishes a Commission charged with studying questions concerning protection from ionizing radiation at the Ministry of Social Affairs. It consists of 18 members representing concerned agencies.

France — *Article/Source Title:* "Decree of Sep 1, 1972, Concerning the Establishment of a Defense Corps for Civilian Protection." Journal Officiel. — *Control No.* 00677
Date/Place of Publication: Sep 8, 1972, Paris
Page: 9611 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This decree, issued by the Prime Minister, concerns the creation and organization of a Defense Corps for civilian protection. In the field of protection against ionizing radiation, this body is responsible for detecting radioactivity, giving the alarm in case of nuclear warfare, and for carrying out the process of radioactive decontamination.

RADIATION

Sweden — *Article/Source Title:* "Statute on Protection Against Radiation, Mar 14, 1958." Sveriges Rikes Lag. C. G. Hellquist, comp. — *Control No.* 00689
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Stockholm
Pages: B1065-68 *Language:* Swedish
Source Repository: EPA

Section 1 of the statute defines "radiological work" as any work involving radioactive substances, nuclear energy, Roentgen equipment or other devices which emit ionizing radiation. The statute requires a permit from the Radiation Protection Authority for any "radiological work" and defines conditions under which permits may be granted (sect. 2-9). Special obligations of those receiving permits include compulsory medical examinations for anybody engaged in "radiological work" (Sect. 10-13). Requirements for supervision and inspection of facilities engaged in "radiological work" or transport of radioactive substances are established in sections 14-23. Provisions on civil and criminal liability are in sections 23-28. Amendments to the statute include Svensk Forfattningssamling 1958, No. 652, SFS 1965, No. 237 and SFS 1971, No. 617.

Sweden — *Article/Source Title:* "Royal Instruction on the National Institute for Radiation Protection." Svensk forfattningssamling 1965, No. 785. — *Control No.* 00688
Date/Place of Publication: Dec 3, 1965, Stockholm
Pages: 1-4 *Language:* Swedish
Source Repository: EPA

The "Royal Instruction" establishes the National Institute for Radiation Protection as the authority responsible under the "Statute on Protection Against Radiation, Mar 14, 1958" for supervision of radiological work. In addition to its supervisory functions, the Institute is charged with the following tasks: to conduct research necessary in meeting its responsibilities, to gather data and disseminate information on hazards of ionizing radiation, to monitor progress in the study of radiophysics, radiation protection medicine and the biological effects of radiation. An English summary appears in "International Digest of Health Legislation," v. 18, 1967, Geneva, p 188 (attached). The "Royal Instruction" is amended by Svensk forfattningssamling 1971, No. 1128.

SOLID WASTE

Belgium — *Article/Source Title:* "Decree of May 31, 1968, Concerning Police Regulation of the Lower Maritime Scheldt." Les codes et les lois speciales les plus usuelles, 32d ed, v. 2. — *Control No.* 00814
Date/Place of Publication: 1969, Brussels
Pages: 394-897 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

For the purpose of protecting navigation and maritime installations, Article 19 of this decree imposes special responsibilities on the

Belgium (Control No. 00814) *continued:*

owner, captain or user of a vessel which has capsized, as well as on any person who discharges wreckage or any other such objects into the water. Article 21 prohibits throwing into rivers, canals, etc., any objects which may directly or indirectly reach the bottom or which may impede navigation or hinder the free flow of the water. Throwing any solid or liquid material such as oil, residues or radioactive materials which may contaminate the waters is also prohibited.

Belgium — *Article/Source Title:* "Decree of May 31, 1968, on Police and Navigation Regulations for Belgian Waters, Ports, and Beaches." Les codes et les lois speciales les plus usuelles, 32d ed., v. 2. Jean Servais and E. Mechelynck, comps. *Control No.* 00813
Date/Place of Publication: 1969, Brussels
Page: 902 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

Article 13 restricts the throwing, depositing, allowing to float or disposing into or on Belgian territorial waters, ports or beaches of any objects which may reach the bottom, impede navigation or hinder the free flow of the water. Also prohibited is the discharge of any materials, liquids (especially any hydrocarbons), products or radioactive waste products which may pollute the water.

Belgium — *Article/Source Title:* "Decree of Jan 24, 1969 on Police Sanitary Regulations for Sewage Farms and for the Use of Organic and Kitchen Wastes for Feeding Domestic Animals." Recueil des lois et arretes. *Control No.* 00811
Date/Place of Publication: 1969, Brussels
Pages: 312-318 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This decree defines organic and kitchen wastes, compost, sludge, and other such waste materials, and states rules for dealing with them. Special restrictions on feeding organic and kitchen wastes to domestic animals or exposing them to sewage farms on which such wastes are deposited are stated. Provisions for the administration of the decree and penalties for violating it are also included.

Canada — *Article/Source Title:* "Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations." SOR/Cons. 1955, v. 1 *Control No.* 00841
Date/Place of Publication: 1955, Ottawa
Pages: 76-77; 108 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

These regulations declare that the Veterinary Director General has all the powers of an inspector or veterinary inspector in the context

Canada (Control No. 00841) *continued:*

of this law. Further, refuse, manure, garbage and the like may not be landed or discharged in any port or waters of Canada from ships arriving from another country. The Minister may designate such ports where manure, garbage, or other refuse may be landed provided certain specified conditions are met, such as the containment of the refuse in closed, leak-proof metal boxes. Unless a ship or vessel docking has incineration facilities that meet the approval of the inspector, it must discharge its refuse under the supervision of the inspector. The captain of a ship or vessel is responsible for any contravention of these disposal regulations and is liable for the penalties imposed.

Canada — *Article/Source Title:* "Animal Contagious Diseases Act." Can. Rev. Stat., c. A-13 (1970), v. 1. — *Control No.* 00843
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Ottawa
Pages: 93-107 *Language:* English/French
Source Repository: EPA

According to the provisions of this act, the Governor in Council may make regulations for the destruction or disposal of animals which are dying in a diseased state. Further, the act provides penalties for the throwing or placing in any river, stream, canal, navigable or other water, or in the sea, within 10 miles of the shore, the carcass of an animal that died from a disease or was slaughtered because it was diseased or suspected of being diseased.

Great Britain — *Article/Source Title:* "Public Health Act 1936, 26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8, c. 49." Halsbury's Statutes of England, 3d ed., v. 26. — *Control No.* 00857
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, London
Pages: 255-263 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Section 72 of this act provides that local authorities may make bylaws concerning the matter of trash removal and the proper care and use of "ashpits and dustbins." They may provide places to deposit waste and equipment for the disposal of it (Section 76). The local authority may also make reasonable charges for the removal of trade refuse (Section 73), and may furthermore require the removal of manure and refuse from stables (Section 80). Section 76 also makes it unlawful for any unauthorized person to sort through or disturb the contents of any trash container.

Great Britain — *Article/Source Title:* "The Public Health Act 1961, 9 & 10 Eliz. 2, c. 64." Halsbury's Statutes of England, 3d ed., v. 26. — *Control No.* 00858
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, London
Pages: 543-544 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Section 51 of this act provides that the local authority may provide refuse receptacles in any street or public place and arrange to have

SOLID WASTE

Great Britain (Control No. 00858) *continued:*

them emptied at regular intervals to prevent the development of a nuisance. Furthermore any person interfering with or removing a trash receptacle is liable for a fine of up to five pounds plus an additional 20 pounds for damages. Schedule 3 provides that the local authority must obtain the consent of the owner or occupier of the involved land before trash receptacles may be located and maintained.

Great Britain
Article/Source Title: "Civic Amenities Act 1967, c. 69." Halsbury's Statutes of England, 3d ed., v. 26. *Control No.* 00845
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, London
Pages: 583-595 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Part III of this act concerns the disposal of abandoned vehicles and other refuse. The local authority is to provide places where refuse may be deposited and may provide equipment for the disposal of or sale of the refuse. Should anyone abandon a vehicle or part of a vehicle on a highway or on an area of land not authorized as a dump, he is liable for a fine, and for a fine and imprisonment for a second offense. The authorities are to remove any abandoned vehicles; after attempts to locate the owners, the authorities may destroy such vehicles or keep them in custody until they are claimed. The authorities may recover any expense involved with the removal or custody. A similar power exists regarding other types of refuse. Section 25 empowers the Minister to Change by order the provisions of the 1967 Road Traffic Act regarding the removal of abandoned vehicles.

Japan *See AIR (Japan)* -- Control No. 00867

WATER

Belgium
Article/Source Title: "Creation of a Commission to Study the Pollution of Sea Water by Hydrocarbons." Recueil des lois et arretes royaux de Belgique. *Control No.* 00454
Date/Place of Publication: 1956, Brussels
Pages: 122-126 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This decree of Dec 7, 1955 establishes within the Ministry of Communication a National Commission to study the pollution of the sea by hydrocarbons. All regulations dealing with such sea-water pollution must be submitted in advance to the Commission. In addition, this Commission has the responsibility for collecting pollution samples for research on pollution control and prevention and for recommending practical measures toward this end.

Belgium — *See SOLID WASTE (Belgium)* -- Control Nos. 00813 and 00814

Canada

Article/Source Title: "Fisheries Act." Can. Rev. Stat., c. F-4 (1970); Amended 1st Supp 1970, c. 17. *Control No.* 00512
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Ottawa
Pages: 3135-3136, 3145-3149 *Languages:* English/French
Source Repository: EPA

This Act, administered by the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, prohibits any person from throwing overboard or depositing upon the shores or banks of waters used for fishing any ballast, coal ashes, stones or other prejudicial or deleterious substances and from leaving decaying fish and the like on the banks, the shore or the beach between the high and low water mark. It further establishes penalties for violation. The Governor in Council may issue regulations prescribing the substances and classes of substances, the quantities or concentrations, and treatments, processes and changes of water for the purposes of defining deleterious substances.

Canada — *See SOLID WASTE (Canada)* -- Control No. 00843

France

Article/Source Title: "Decree No. 65-749 of Sep 3, 1965, on the Establishment of a National Water Committee." Journal officiel de la Republique francaise: Regime de l'eau. *Control No.* 00442
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Paris
Pages: 403-406 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

This decree, amended by Decree No. 69-256 of March 15, 1969, establishes a 60-member National Water Committee appointed by the Prime Minister and whose members represent agriculture, industry, commerce, and municipal and Governmental agencies.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1961, 9 & 10 Eliz. 2, c. 50." Halsbury's Statutes of England, 3d ed., v. 39. *Control No.* 00553
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, London
Pages: 678-694 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This act, which supplements the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1951, makes unlawful the discharge of any trade or sewage effluent into a stream without consent of the proper river authority, excepting water discharged from underground mines. Application for permission to discharge wastes must contain a description of the nature, maximum temperature and quantity of such wastes. Conditions concerning the nature, volume and rate of discharges may be imposed and samples of the effluent may be required before approval is granted. If discharges are made which are neither

Great Britain (Control No. 00553) *continued:*

covered by the 1951 act nor exempted in the present one, conditions may be imposed which would have held had regular application been made. Fines of up to 100 pounds are imposed for contravention of the act. Sections dealing with the prohibition of discharges and requirements for receiving the consent of the proper authority are extended to cover the tidal waters and parts of the sea to which any of the provisions of the 1951 act apply.

Japan *See AIR (Japan)* -- Control Nos. 00861, 00866, 00867 and 00868
GENERAL (Japan) -- Control No. 00865

New Zealand *Article/Source Title:* Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967, No. 135. *Control No.* 00617
Date/Place of Publication: 1967, Wellington
Pages: 1-33 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This act seeks to promote a national policy in respect to natural water by making better provisions for the conservation, allocation, use and quality of natural water; by promoting soil conservation and preventing flood and erosion damage; by promoting and controlling multiple uses of natural water and land drainage; and by insuring that adequate account is taken of the needs of industry, local authorities, fisheries, wildlife habitats, and recreation. The act specifies the Government bodies to participate in its administration and their functions, establishes water regions or catchment areas, delineates rights in respect to natural water and authorities for its use, and sets up legal and procedural machinery.

New Zealand *Article/Source Title:* Water and Soil Conservation Amendment Act (No. 2) 1971, No. 154. *Control No.* 00616
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Wellington
Pages: 1-32 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Enacted to amend the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967, this document contains sections on the classification of natural water and on trade wastes, not covered in the act which it amends. The 1971 act authorizes investigations to ascertain the extent, location, type, and amount of discharges of industrial waste into natural water and the extent to which these discharges should be controlled or curbed. It also authorizes, as a result of these investigations, the classification or reclassification of natural water with the view of settling minimum quality standards for water. The provisions on trade wastes empower local authorities to make bylaws with respect to the discharge of these wastes. These authorities may require notification of intent to release such discharges, the exclusion or reduction of certain wastes, the establishment of temperature levels, and the installation of screening and meter devices.

New Zealand *Article/Source Title:* Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, No. 3. *Control No.* 00618
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Wellington
Pages: 1-68 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This Government document establishes the Wellington Regional Water Board and the Wellington Water Region. In its major parts, the act covers bulk water supply, control and management of water collection areas, underground water, soil conservation and rivers control, forested areas, the powers and duties of the Board, financial arrangements, the abolition of certain local authorities, and general procedural provisions. Article 35 makes it an offense to introduce directly or indirectly any pollutant into any water or watershed used for the supply of water to waterworks or to permit livestock to trespass on any waterworks; and it reserves to the Board the right to inspect any industrial plant to ascertain whether pollutants are emanating from it into the water or watershed.

Norway *Article/Source Title:* "International Legal Conference on Marine Pollution Damage, Brussels, 1969." Arkiv for Sjorett, v. 11. Thor Falkanger, ed. *Control No.* 00547
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Oslo
Pages: 431-480 *Languages:* English/French/Norwegian
Source Repository: EPA

Two international conventions adopted by the Conference and signed on Nov 28, 1969 are included. The "International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties" provides for states to take measures regarding foreign ships to protect coasts from damage after a maritime accident. Violators of the convention are required to pay compensation for damages, and procedures for conciliation or arbitration are established. The "International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage" establishes international rules on civil liability and provides for compensation by ship owners judged responsible for damage caused by their ships. Resolutions on the establishment of an international compensation fund for oil pollution damage and on cooperation, pending a separate treaty, in cases of damage by other pollutants, were adopted. A report on the conference by the Norwegian delegation is included (p 431).

Sweden *Article/Source Title:* "Water Code of Jun 28, 1918, as Amended." Sveriges Rikes Lag. C. G. Hellquist, comp. *Control No.* 00545
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Stockholm
Pages: 401-562 *Language:* Swedish
Source Repository: EPA

The Water Code of Jun 28, 1918, as amended, provides for regulation of water resources. General provisions concern definition of property

Sweden (Control No. 00545) *continued:*

rights to water, regulation of water courses and transportation on waterways, compensation for losses due to restrictions on use of water, expert evaluation of specific cases, jurisdiction of water courts and implementation of water code. Chapters 2, 4, 7 and 8 deal directly with water pollution. Chapter 2, on construction in water areas, was amended in 1964 (sections 42-48) to authorize establishment of protective districts for control of ground water use and to make land owners responsible for ground water. It was further amended by Svensk forfattningssamling 1972:722. Chapter 4, amended by SFS 1971:788, deals with regulation of water power plants. Chapter 7, amended by SFS 1971:1048, and chapter 8 concern protection of surface water and drainage. Related regulations include SFS 1971:1158 on common water and sewage systems, and SFS 1971:1154, SFS 1972:275 and 278 on control of water pollution by ships.

GENERAL

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Dec 25, 1970 Law No. 33 on Enterprises Bearing the Cost of Pollution Control Works." Kogai kankei horei kaisetsu shu. *Control No.* 00865
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 519-525 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

Under the provisions of this law, an entrepreneur who causes pollution must bear all or part of the costs incurred for pollution control works undertaken by the national or local governments. The scope of these public pollution control works includes: creation of green belts in the vicinity of factories; dredging and other related works designed to improve rivers, lakes or ports; measures designed to improve polluted land; sewer works; and work related to the moving of residential houses located in an industrial area to another area. Public pollution control works such as city planning, noise abatement, purchase of polluted animals or plants, and the establishment of medical facilities for treating diseases caused by pollution are not included in the scope of the application of this law.

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